

Figure 1: RNA Amplification Method

ROUND ONE:

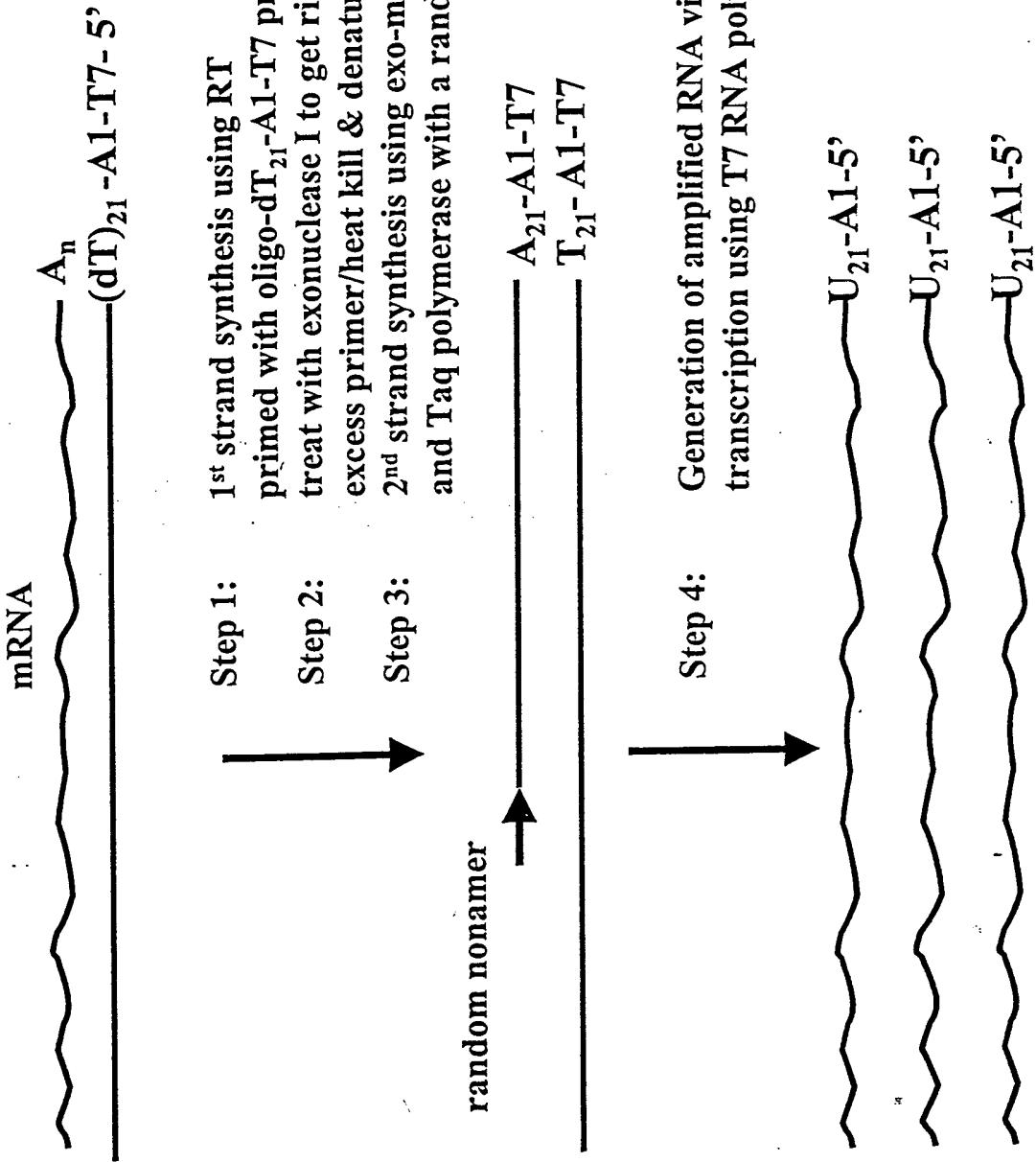
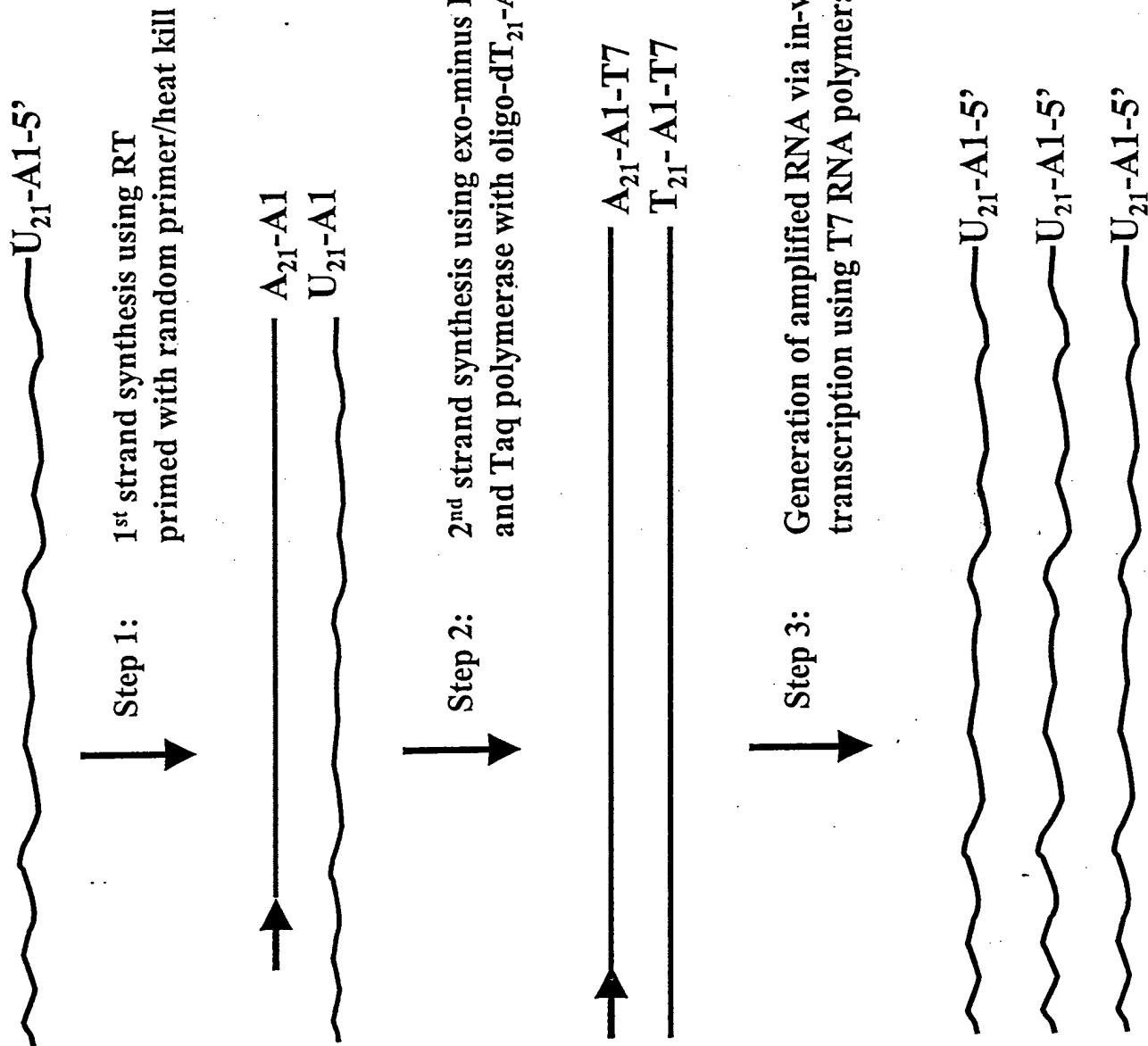


Figure 1: RNA Amplification Method cont.

ROUND TWO:



ROUND TWO MODIFIED:

Figure 1: RNA Amplification Method cont.

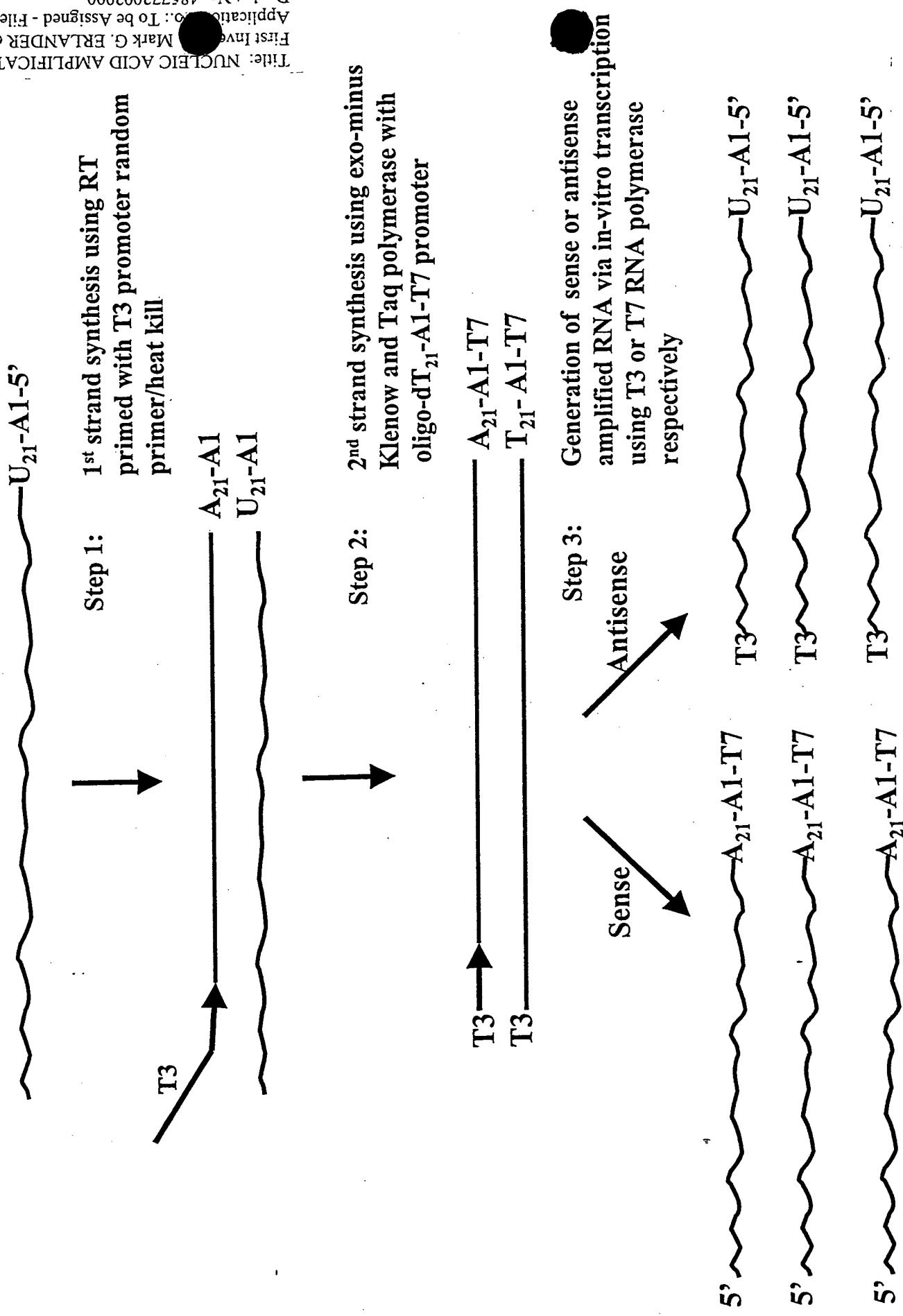


Figure 2A: Optimization of 2nd Strand Synthesis using Exogenous Primers



1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	12	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone
2	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	14	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone
4	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	16	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone
6	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	18	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq
8	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	20	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone
10	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	21	endogenous priming with DNA Pol1, Ligase and RNaseH
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	22	endogenous priming with DNA Pol1, Ligase and RNaseH

Figure 2B: Yields From Exogenous Priming of 2nd Strand Synthesis Using Different Enzymes

SAMPLES	Condition Tested	ug of amplified RNA
1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.6
2		3.4
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	15.5
4		19.2
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.4
6		3.0
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	16.9
8		17.5
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	18.7
10		16.8
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	2.8
12		3.6
13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone	9.0
14		10.4
15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone	16.0
16		15.2
17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq	13.7
18		15.2
19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone	7.2
20		6.5
21	Eberwine1 endogenous priming method with DNA Pol1, Ligase and RNaseH	10.2
22	Eberwine2	11.7

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Figure 2C: Comparison of Yields and Fold Amplification

SAMPLES	Condition Tested	ave (ug)	fold diff vs GH	est. fold amp*
1	no RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.5	0.3	174
2				
3	no RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17.3	1.6	865
4				
5	with RNaseH, no Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	3.2	0.3	159
6				
7	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow and Taq	17.2	1.6	862
8				
9	with RNaseH, with Primer, Exo-Klenow alone	17.7	1.6	887
10				
11	with RNaseH, with Primer, Taq alone	3.2	0.3	161
12				
13	with RNaseH, with Primer, Sequenase alone	9.7	0.9	486
14				
15	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow alone	15.6	1.4	778
16				
17	with RNaseH, with Primer, regular Klenow and Taq	14.4	1.3	721
18				
19	with RNaseH, with Primer, Reverse Transcriptase alone	6.8	0.6	342
20				
21	Eberwine1 endogenous priming method with DNA Pol1,Ligase and RNaseH	11.0	1.0	548
22	Eberwine2			

*fold-amplification calculated as follows: (final μ g yield)/(0.020 μ g)Where 0.020 μ g is an estimate based on the assumption that 2% of 1 μ g of total RNA (the amount of starting material) is poly(A) RNA

Figure 3A: mRNAs can be amplified from nanogram amounts of total RNA

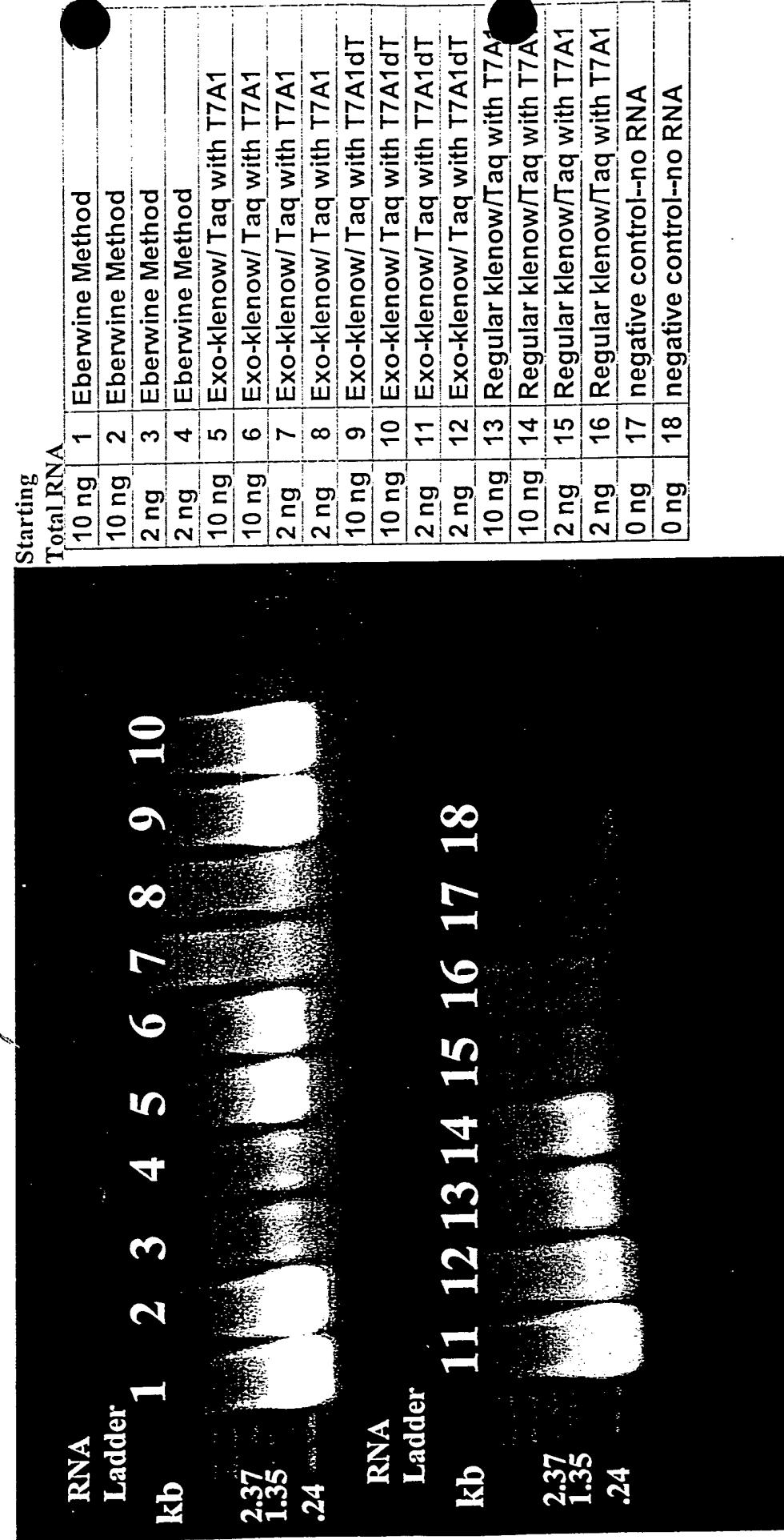


Figure 3B: Quantitation of amplified RNA